

# Calendar No. 1969

82D CONGRESS  
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT  
No. 2031

## LEU WAI UNG (WONG WAI UNG) AND LEU WAI CHIU (WONG WAI CHIU)

JULY 1 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6641]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6641) for the relief of Leu Wai Ung (Wong Wai Ung) and Leu Wai Chiu (Wong Wai Chiu), having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant to the minor Chinese children of a United States citizen the status of nonquota immigrants, which is the status normally enjoyed by the alien minor children of United States citizens.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiaries of the bill are 11- and 7-year-old natives and citizens of China presently residing in China with their grandmother. The children's mother is a native-born United States citizen who returned to the United States in 1949 and now resides in Honolulu with her father. The children did not derive United States citizenship through their mother, inasmuch as the mother did not have the necessary residence in the United States as required by the Nationality Act of 1940.

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, the author of the bill, submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives the following information in connection with the bill:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., February 21, 1952.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed is a copy of H. R. 6641 for the relief of Leu Wai Ung (Wong Wai Ung) and Leu Wai Chiu (Wong Wai Chiu) which I have introduced in this session of Congress.

The mother of these children is Leu Hoon Oi, a United States citizen who was taken to China when an infant by her mother. Her father prevailed upon her to return to the United States, which she did on July 8, 1949. She is now residing with her father in Honolulu. Naturally the mother is concerned for the welfare of her children left in China. Unfortunately, she cannot qualify them as American citizens for entry into the United States as she herself does not possess 10 years' residence in this country prior to her sixteenth birthday, which is the requirement under existing immigration and naturalization laws.

I am enclosing a letter which gives the circumstances involved in the cases of these children in detail.

I will appreciate it if the necessary reports on this legislation can be obtained in order that prompt consideration can be given to it.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. FARRINGTON,  
Delegate from Hawaii.

HONOLULU, T. H., January 19, 1952.

Re private bill for the relief of Leu Wai Ung, also known as Wong Wai Ung and Leu Wai Chiu, also known as Wong Wai Chiu.

Hon. JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOE: Thank you for your letter of January 2, 1952.

May I interest you in another pathetic and meritorious case concerning the two minor children of Leu Hoon Oi, for whom the only available relief is a private bill. Leu Hoon Oi is an American citizen by virtue of birth in Honolulu, T. H., on March 5, 1923.

Leu Hoon Oi is the daughter of Leu Mo Ling, a United States citizen by virtue of birth in Honolulu, T. H., on May 20, 1893. While still an infant, Leu Hoon Oi's mother took her to China. When she was 16, she wanted to marry Wong Bow, an alien, but her father refused to give his consent. Leu Hoon Oi and Wong Bow lived together in China as common-law husband and wife until the latter's death. Two children were born to them in Chungshan, Kwangtung, China, to wit:

1. Leu Wai Ung, daughter born on the 4th day, 2nd month of the year 1941.
2. Leu Wai Chin, son, born on the 6th day, 6th month of the year 1945.

Leu Mo Ling disapproved of his daughter's common-law marriage and refused to have anything to do with her until Wong Bow passed away. He finally softened and on September 1, 1948, he made a special trip to China to bring her back to Honolulu, T. H.

Leu Hoon Oi returned to Honolulu, T. H., with her father on July 8, 1949, and is residing in Honolulu aforesaid. She had refused to leave her children to return to Hawaii with her father in 1949. However, she was finally persuaded to return on condition that her father would do everything in his power to bring her children to Honolulu to join her. The children were left in the care and custody of their maternal grandmother, Leu Lo Shee.

Leu Lo Shee is now desirous of returning to Honolulu, T. H., to join her husband and family. An application for a 4 (a) visa to enable her to come to Honolulu is presently being prepared. However, she cannot come until the minor children of her daughter Leu Hoon Oi can come with her.

Leu Hoon Oi has been unhappy and miserable over the separation from her two children who have no one at all, except their grandmother in China.

Because Leu Hoon Oi's children were born subsequent to January 13, 1941, and because Leu Hoon Oi had not had 10 years' residence in the United States prior to the birth of the children, said children are not citizens at birth and, therefore, cannot enter the United States except under the quota (which is hopeless in this case) or by means of a private bill.

With the exception of her mother and two minor children, Leu Hoon Oi's entire family, consisting of her citizen father, two citizen brothers, and one citizen sister are all legal and permanent residents of Honolulu aforesaid. The family are law-abiding citizens of the United States.

Leu Hoon Oi's brother, Leu Seu Mun, served in the United States Army during World War II and is presently employed as an engineer in the United States Army. He is ready and willing to execute an affidavit of support in favor of the two minor children of his sister should the private bill for their benefit be passed by Congress.

I sincerely hope that you will be kind enough to introduce this bill which is the only available relief to relieve the unhappy situation confronting the entire family.

With heartfelt gratitude for your "kokua," best wishes for a very successful and happy session, and fond aloha to you and family, I am

Sincerely yours,

SAU UNG LOO CHAN.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (H. R. 6641) should be enacted.



With the exception of Mr. Leung and two minor children, the Hong Kong Chinese community in the United States is very small. The Chinese community in the United States is very small and the Chinese community in the United States is very small. The Chinese community in the United States is very small and the Chinese community in the United States is very small.

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